

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 21st December, 1886.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 15th December, advertising to the appointment of the Public Service Commission, observes that, after a careful consideration of the requirements of different provinces, the proportion of European and Native Civilians should be definitely fixed. The term 'natives of India' should be clearly defined. In order to share in the special benefits bestowed by Government on natives, properly so called, in the matter of employment in the public service, Eurasians call themselves natives, but in other respects they claim the privileges of Europeans. Again, the present low limit of age and the circumstance that the Civil Service Examination is held only in England greatly prevent natives from competing at the examination. It is almost impossible for a native at the age of nineteen to acquire such a proficiency in a difficult foreign language like English as is necessary for passing the Civil Service Examination. Again, the expense, religion, and distance are other serious obstacles in the way of natives desirous of appearing at the examination. To say nothing of native graduates, the present age limit excludes even European graduates from the examination. Hence the limit should be raised and the examination should be also held in this country. Both Europeans and Natives who enter the

Circulation,
390 copies.

Civil Service through the door of open competition should of course be allowed the same rates of pay. But those who pass the examination in this country should be required to live for two years in England in order that they may become well acquainted with the customs and manners of Europeans. The Statutory Civil Service may be maintained on grounds of economy if necessary, but it should be considered a separate service, the candidates should be subjected to an examination, and the Statutory Civilians should be paid two-thirds the rates allowed to the Covenanted Civilians.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Shikot), of the 14th December, says that, although natives are eligible for

The same.

admission to the Civil Service Examination

held in England, they are practically almost entirely excluded from competing at it. Well-to-do persons do not like to send their sons to England for one reason or another, while poorer persons are unable to do so owing to their poverty. The low limit of age also deserves special consideration. The *Paper* is of opinion that the examination should be also held in this country, and a special college should be established for preparing candidates for the examination. Only University graduates should be admitted to the college. If graduates receive education under good European professors, residence in England, as suggested in some quarters, will be quite unnecessary. It is well known that many natives who have never paid a visit to England know English better than many European Civilians. If any native candidates voluntarily desire to go to England, they should of course be allowed to do so.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 14th December, with reference to the question whether the

The same.

Civil Service Examination should be

held only in England or both in England and in this country, says that the present system under which the examination is held only in England is no doubt open to several serious objections and has prevented the admission of natives to the Civil Service in any large degree. Not one per cent. of the

native graduates can afford to pay the expenses of a voyage to England and of residence there. Again, religious prejudices prevent many people from undertaking a voyage to England. Moreover, it should be observed that the majority of natives who have paid visits to England have adopted the European form of dress and style of living and do not mix freely with their countrymen. The *Azad* is not one of those papers which are opposed to natives going to England, and thinks that they could obtain much useful information even from a short visit to Europe. But, in view of the circumstances above referred to, residence in England should not be compulsory for native candidates for the Civil Service Examination, and the examination should therefore be held also in this country.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 16th December, says that, judging from the results of the Com-
 The same. missions appointed before, natives generally expect no good from the Public Service Commission. They say that the Education Commission created a great stir throughout the country and excited great hopes, but its result has been that the tuition fees in schools and colleges have been raised and high education is being discouraged by Government. It is generally believed that the Public Service Commission has been appointed only to stop the mouth of complaint. The constitution of the Commission is not considered by many people to be satisfactory, inasmuch as the number of European members exceeds that of Native members, and the Panjáb and the Central Provinces and the Parsi and Sikh communities have no representatives on the Commission. The public associations to which the Commission supplied interrogatories were requested to send in their replies in eight or ten days. Another set of questions was issued by the Commission some days later, and the public associations were in this way allowed only one or two days to prepare their replies. Moreover, no vernacular translation of the interrogatories was supplied to those bodies which are composed of men who do not know English. It may be hoped the Commission will take these complaints into consideration.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Circulation,
660 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 18th December, highly praises Sir Alfred Lyall's administration, advertising to the aid given by His Honor to the Agra College, the Bareilly College, the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, and other educational institutions, the construction of new railways, the establishment of a Legislative Council and a University in these provinces, the passing of the Oudh Rent Act, &c.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th December, regrets to say that Judges, Magistrates, Munsifs, and other judicial officers work very slowly during the greater part of the year, while during December they dispose of cases with undue haste, with a view to clearing their files as much as possible. Some officers commence business early at 6 in the morning, some work till late at night, some go on with several cases at once, some dismiss suits if the suiters do not present themselves before the Court immediately when they are called, and so forth. It is almost needless to say that such undue haste is highly objectionable and greatly interferes with the proper dispensation of justice.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 14th and 15th December, urges upon well-to-do natives the importance of encouraging the spread of education, and refers to some of the schools established and maintained by private gentlemen, such as the late Munshi Káli Prasad's High School at Allahabad, Seth Sukhrám Das' Sanskrit School at Nawábganj, Kallu Mal's Sanskrit School at Cawnpore, Rája Rámpál Singh's High School at Kálákankar, and so forth. Natives are greatly mistaken if they think that Government should provide all kinds of education for them according to their wants. Look at the state of things in Europe. The higher classes of people take great interest in promoting the cause of education, and some Governments have gone the length of making education compulsory in order to prevent a single

boy or girl being quite illiterate. If natives desire to rival Europeans in progress, they should be up and doing and spare no pains in encouraging education.

The same paper, of the 14th December, adverting to the rumour that a newspaper will shortly be started at London which will be entirely conducted and even printed by females, says that the rumour shows how great progress education has made in England, and censures natives for not giving education to their women.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot) of the 15th December, is surprised to say that it appears from the *Lahore Tribune* that a learned Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court rejected an application for revision of judgment from a native of Hoshiarpur who had been punished by a lower Court on charge of taking part in the late religious riots there, on the ground that, although the case was very doubtful, any interference would be injurious to the administration of the District Magistrate. A similar application from another man who had been punished in connection with the Umballa riots was rejected by another Judge of the Chief Court on nearly the same ground. The Judge observed in his orders that there was irregularity in the proceedings of the lower Court, but that an interference with its judgment would be injurious to the arrangements made by the District Magistrate for the maintenance of order. It is surprising that the learned Judges of the supreme tribunal of justice in the province should have overlooked the well-known legal maxims that the benefit of doubt should always be given to the accused, and that it was better that one thousand guilty persons should escape punishment than that one innocent person should be punished. A Judge whose duty it is to give effect to the law and dispense justice with impartiality should not allow himself to be influenced by any other consideration and should not uphold the convictions of innocent persons in any case.

Circulation,
800 copies.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindī Pradhīp* (Allahabad), for November, received on the 16th December, advertising to the Allahabad cow-slaughter case, regrets to say that, although the Hindūs clearly showed that Musalmāns had killed kine simply to hurt their feelings, the accused were acquitted by the Magistrate. The City Inspector of Police and the local authorities are unwise in encouraging enmity between the two classes, which will probably lead to a serious outbreak sooner or later. If the Magistrate has himself dismissed the prosecution without any outward pressure, there is not much room for surprise, because Magistrates are well known for their vagaries. But if the prosecution has been dismissed at the instance of the higher authorities, the matter becomes serious. If Government shows undue indulgence to Musalmāns in order that they may render aid to it on the occasion of an outbreak of war with Russia, it is much mistaken. If such a crisis occurs (which Heaven forbid!), Government will find it difficult to keep them in check. All classes of the community should be treated with equal consideration.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayāg Mittra* (Allahabad), of the 15th December, says that there is a large sacred forest which was formerly under the rule of lions and other powerful animals. But these animals fell ill and died. Then dogs came from a neighbouring forest, occupied the sacred forest, and ill-treated the deer. Monkeys and bears became powerful in the south and west and wrested a large portion of the forest from the dogs. Then came a crowd of wily cats from the white island. They made friends with the deer and entirely destroyed the supremacy of the dogs. But the cats still feared the dogs and showed greater indulgence to them than to the deer. This encouraged the dogs to kill those animals for food which were considered sacred by the deer. An appeal was made by the deer to the cats, but in vain. (The *Mittra* means India by the sacred forest, and deer are intended to represent the Hindūs, dogs the Musalmāns, monkeys the Mahrattas, bears the Sikhs, and cats the Englishmen.)

A correspondent of the *Khair Khudh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore),

Circulation,
850 copies.

Appointment of the Head
Granthi at the Golden Tem-
ple at Amritsar.

of the 16th December, in a long arti-
cle, condemns the appointment of the
new Head Granthi at the Golden
Temple at Amritsar, on the ground that the man had once
been convicted and punished by a criminal court for gaming,
and urges that the Head Granthi at the Temple should be a
man of unimpeachable character.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 14th December, is

Circulation,
70 copies.

Weights used by gold-
smiths at Meerut.

glad to say that the municipal commit-
tee of Meerut, finding goldsmiths and
other persons using different sets of weights, and having no
power under the present municipal bye-laws to deal with the
evil, have requested the Magistrate to issue a notice, under the
Penal Code, prohibiting the use of different kinds of weights.
If any artisan or trader who deals in precious metals is found
in possession of any weights other than the prescribed ones,
he will be liable to punishment.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Aftāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 17th December,

Circulation,
500 copies.

Reconciliation between
the Nizām and Salar Jang.

expresses great satisfaction at the resto-
ration of friendship between the Nizām
and Salar Jang through the interven-
tion of Lord Dufferin, and says that his Lordship has con-
ferred a great favour on the Haidarabad Government in
bringing about the reconciliation.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 14th December, says that

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same.

Lord Dufferin has effected a conci-
liation between the Nizām and his
Prime Minister, as was expected by thoughtful persons. It
would have been much better if His Highness and Salar
Jang had themselves settled their dispute without the inter-
vention of the Viceroy. Salar Jang was doubtless not justified
in devoting the 34 lakhs of rupees, given to him by his
master from his private treasury, to purposes other than those
for which the money had been given him. But the difficulty

is that there is no other man in Haidarabad properly qualified for the office of Prime Minister, and the appointment of an outsider would be very unwelcome to the nobility in the State. It may be hoped that Salar Jang will behave better in future and perform his duty with more care and attention.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 14th December, complains that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company frequently changes its time-table, to the great inconvenience of the people. What is worse, no effort is made to give due publicity to the changes. True, a revised time-table is always published in English when any change is made, but such a time-table is of no use to the great bulk of native passengers who are unacquainted with English. The time-table should be published both in English and Urdu, though this reform may cause an increase in its price. Moreover, it would be well if notices of changes in the time-table were published in vernacular newspapers and also distributed largely among the people at railway-stations. The company should not grudge any small additional expenditure which these measures may involve.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Adab-i-Islam</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Haidi	Dec. 17th	1886.	350 copies.
2	<i>Adab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar	"	"	Husain.	16th	"	500 "
3	<i>Adab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Bakht Ali	13th, 15th, & 17th.	19th, 18th & 20th.	150 "
4	<i>Asrar-i-Akbar</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Tejammul-Husain	14th	"	140 "
5	<i>Asrar-i-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	9th	"	70 "
6	<i>Asrar-i-Akbar</i>	Meerut	"	"	Maqarrab Husain	14th	"	"
7	<i>Asrar-i-Akbar</i>	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	15th & 18th.	18th & 21st.	2800 "
8	<i>Asrar-i-Akbar</i>	Chunar	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali	14th	"	254 "
9	<i>Asrar-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	"	"	Fathul-din	17th	"	84 "
10	<i>Asrar-i-Akbar</i>	Oawnpore	"	Bi-monthly	Rehmat-ullah	16th	"	175 "
11	<i>Asrar-i-Akbar</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	14th & 18th.	17th & 20th.	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government).
12	<i>Almord Akbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadaf Nand	18th	16th	102 copies.
13	<i>Amjad-i-Akbar</i>	Badliun	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Husain	14th	18th	200 "
14	<i>Amjad-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Obaidan Lal	11th	"	150 "
15	<i>Amjad-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	"	Amir Shakh	"	17th	150 "
16	<i>Amjad-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	"	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khair	11th	16th	102 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	<i>Asad</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Dec. 14th	1896.	240 copies.
18	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	"	Toté Bām	" 10th	"	90 "
19	<i>Dabidaba-i-Qaisar</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	"	Thakur Prasad	" 18th	" 20th	200 "
20	<i>Dabidaba-i-Sikandar</i>	... Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 13th	" 15th	430 "
21	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Lahore	"	"	Faslu-i-din	" 15th	" 18th	315 "
22	<i>Dharm Hwan</i>	... "	"	Bi-monthly	Sattys Nand	"	"	300 "
23	<i>Gaur Kayasth</i>	... Allahabad	"	Monthly	Sanathas Prasad	For November & December.	"	125 "
24	<i>Gurmukhi Akbar</i>	... Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Weekly	Lahna Singh	Dec. 15th	" 20th	275 "
25	<i>Hind-i-Hind</i>	... Allahabad	Urdu	"	Sadaru-i-din	" 15th	" 15th	515 "
26	<i>Hindi Pradip</i>	... "	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishna Bhatt	For November	" 18th	200 "
27	<i>Hindustan</i>	... Kalkankar	"	Daily	Rajé Rampal Singh,	Dec. 14th to 18th,	" 15th to 20th,	165 "
28	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 15th & 18th,	" 17th & 21st	135 "
29	<i>Jalosa-i-Isad</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	" 17th	" 20th	135 "
30	<i>Jalosa-i-Tar</i>	... "	"	"	Ganeshi Lal	" 16th	" 19th	90 "
31	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	... Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 13th	" 18th	125 "
32	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	... Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khén	" 15th	" 16th	103 "
33	<i>Karnal</i>	... Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	" 13th	"	250 "
34	<i>Kashmir Patri-Ud</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar	" 17th	" 18th	575 copies (in-cluding 349 copies taken by Govern-ment).
35	<i>Kashmiri Alam, Delhi</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	"	Mir Hasan	" 16th	" 18th	200 copies.

[illegible]

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
65	Oudh Punch	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Sajid Humain	Dec. 9th	Dec. 16th	300 copies.
66	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	" 15th & 18th,	" 19th & 21st,	300 "
67	Panjabi Punch	... "	"	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	" 15th	" 19th	80 "
68	Pate Khan	... "	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahman	" "	" "	400 "
69	Patila Akhbar	... Patiala	"	"	Din Muhammad	" 14th	" 16th	670 "
70	Prayag Mitra	... Allahabad	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Jaganath	" 15th	" "	400 "
71	Prayag Samachar	... "	"	Weekly	Dewan Nandan	" 16th	" 18th	550 "
72	Qaisari	... Jalandhar	Urdu	"	Ahmad Baksh	" 18th	" 21st	125 "
73	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	"	"	Muhammad Ali	" 11th	" 15th	450 "
74	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	... Benares	"	"	Ghulam Hussain	" 13th	" "	350 "
75	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali	" 14th, 16th & 18th.	" 17th, 19th & 20th.	418 "
76	Rajasthan Gazette	... Ajmere	Urdu, Hindi.	Weekly	Murid Ali	" 19th	" 16th	381 "
77	Ramach	... Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadur	" 16th & 20th.	" 17th & 21st,	150 "
78	Sadique-i-Akhbar	... Bahawalpur	"	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	" 16th	" 19th	250 "
79	Safir-i-Hind	... Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Bahadur Das	" "	" 18th	400 "
80	Sahifa-i-Nam	... Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ahmad Hassan	" "	" 17th	300 "
81	Sahifa-i-Quds	... Delhi	"	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Quds.	" "	" 20th	335 "
82	Sajjan Kirti Sadashar,	... Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	" 19th	" 18th	300 "
83	Sarvot-i-Benares	... Benares	Urdu	"	Wali Muhammad	" 8th & 16th,	" 15th & 20th,	450 "
84	Shahar-i-Hind	... Meerut	"	"	Ahmed Hasan	" "	" 16th & 19th,	120 "
85	Shahar-i-Quds	... Fyzabad	"	Tri-monthly,	Kishan Prasad	" 11th	" 15th	150 "
86	Shahar-i-Tar	... Bangalore	"	Weekly	Jamun Prasad	" 14th	" 17th	63 "

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FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 28th December, 1886.

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